

Bloomfield Record.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1874.

ESSEX PUBLIC ROAD BOARD.

In the Newark Daily Advertiser of the 8th of January, a long editorial labors to convince the citizens of Newark of the value of the operations of this creature of the Legislature, and how desirable it is to have several "handsomely radiating avenues to different parts of the county." If it never was before, it now becomes very apparent, in that article, in what part of the county this creature was conceived and born. And what is the argument? why, we of the city of Newark are securing splendid radiating avenues into the various parts of the county, at a trifling cost to ourselves, and by which our trade and commerce will be enhanced. The editorial in question made a pretty fair show to the good people of Newark, but not quite so good a one as it might. It is true that Newark will reap a great benefit from these avenues—far more than the townships. It is also true that it will cost her very little, comparatively. It is equally true that the townships are unjustly burdened with an undue share of the cost and that the property to the extent of 500 feet on each side of (Bloomfield) the avenues are peculiarly burdened. What we have said applies generally to all the avenues—we will take the Bloomfield avenue, as an example by which to illustrate. The Road Board paid for the right of way and damages, including \$22,000 for the old turnpike, the sum of \$176,780.41, this amount has been assessed as special benefit to the property lying 500 feet on both sides of said avenue.

The total expenditure for construction, engineering, &c., not including damages for grading, which have recently been assessed, amounts, on Bloomfield avenue, to the sum of \$164,049.69. One half of this is a joint account to be paid by the county—the other half is assessed on the several townships interested. Now, accepting the said editorial percentage as correct—viz., that of county expenditure the city pays 73 and the townships 27 per cent, the joint account above the city will pay \$59,878.14 and the townships \$22,149.71. Some \$90,000 is all that Newark is expected to pay toward Bloomfield avenue. What are the townships expected to pay? First, One half the construction acc't \$82,024.85 27 per cent of the same 176,780.41 Right of way

\$280,951.97

These figures are correct, taken directly from the Road Board's books and if they do not lie, Newark pays 17 and the several townships 83 per cent of the total cost.

It is no wonder that Newark, editorially and otherwise, should feel satisfied, and we of the townships very much dissatisfied. And why are we dissatisfied? Chiefly because we feel that we have been sold out to our designing neighbors. But it is not altogether a matter of feeling. There is some common sense reasoning in our dissatisfaction. We hold it is not reasonable that any Legislature should enact a law by which A. B. should pay for a road and give it to the public. If A. B. cannot, in equity, be made to donate a road to the public, how can the owner of 1,000 feet? Nor was it reasonable that the commissioners to assess benefit should limit their operations to a strip of 500 feet on both sides of the avenue. We could name property fronting on the avenue which is actually injured, and would not bring so much money to-day because of the improvement and yet is heavily assessed.

Then others on the lateral streets, who are just out of the limits and not taxed one cent are often as much benefited if not more than some within the limits.

There was considerable wisdom in the saying of one of our clear headed citizens, "nothing but money and a good lawyer will bring them to their senses."

The Poor of Bloomfield.

Bloomfield has ever been such a thriving place that we have hardly felt the necessity of forming any general society for the relief of the poor amongst us—if indeed, with churches so watchful over their own poor and citizens so benevolent, such a necessity has existed. This winter, however, it can hardly be questioned that neither church care nor private charities fully meet the needy of the times.

The cold snap we have just passed through recalls to our minds the numerous cases of real suffering in our midst and has made some of our ladies feel that a committee for examining into and supplying the needs of the destitute should be at once organized. Probably the quickest and easiest way to do this will be to hold a union meeting of all, among the ladies of our five churches, who may feel interested in starting such an organization; and the ladies of the Westminster Church have offered the use of their church parlor on Monday, January 26th, at 2:30 P. M. for this purpose. If a committee representing each church and thoroughly willing to work could thus be formed, how many might have cause to bless its ministrations before the advent of Spring.

A court room sensation in Newark, Tuesday, was an intoxicated juror. Judge Dupue stopped the trial and called the miserable man before him, when he gave him a talking to which he will not soon forget, and then sentenced him to five days imprisonment in the County Jail for contempt of court.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:

A few weeks ago, a good-looking young man, about 25 years old, called on me to inquire if I knew of any one who had a thousand dollars to loan on bond and mortgage. He had a lot which had cost him \$600 a year ago, but which would readily sell now for \$1200; and he thought, in a year's time, it would be worth \$2500. He was willing to give a mortgage on this lot for the \$1000. He wanted the money to build a house with, on another lot, which he had bought lately for \$600, but which was already mortgaged for \$500. He thought if he could get his new house built this winter, he could borrow enough more money on the house and lot in the spring to enable him to buy a very valuable lot he knew of, that he could get for a great deal less than it was worth, as the owner wanted money badly.

I did not know how to direct him where to find the man he was looking for; but he was so ingenious that my heart warmed toward him, and I felt willing to do anything I could, in reason, for him. An idea had struck me, while he was talking, that was brand new, and never would have occurred to any one else; but I had no particular use for it and I offered it to him for nothing, by way of advice. I suggested to him, that if (owing to the panic) he should not be able to borrow the money he wanted, he might sell his lot for \$1200—build his house with \$1000 of it—and apply the balance, as far as it would go, to paying off the \$500 mortgage on his other lot.

The suggestion was well-meant, but untimely and inconsiderate. I have been sorry for it ever since. He seemed to feel as much hurt as if I had proposed to him to sell one of his children. I am afraid he won't say a word.

After the young man was gone, I drew my chair up to the fire, and became lost in contemplation of the wonderful career which lay open before him. We are all familiar with the surprising statements published by the Savings Banks to show the mimetic increase of small savings at compound interest. The results seem incredible. A sum of money at interest, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, compounded half yearly, will increase about a thousand fold in one hundred years.

Let us take a case for illustration. The Bloomfield Savings Institution pays its depositors interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, compounded half yearly. Now suppose Christopher Columbus, when he discovered America, had proceeded to Bloomfield, to the corner of Liberty and State streets, and deposited in the Bloomfield Savings Institution the sum of one dollar, (which is the lowest amount they will make a new book for, although they take smaller sums afterwards). This dollar would have increased so much by this time that the books of the Institution would now show to his credit about two hundred thousand millions of dollars. And to secure this money, the Bloomfield Savings Institution would hold mortgages covering the whole face of the habitable earth, besides large outlying mortgages in the rich dairy districts of the moon.

To tell the truth, I am rather glad that Columbus did not take this course, because it really is not to the advantage of the bank, or of the community, that a single depositor should have so large a sum of money to his credit. He might possibly want to draw it all out at once, in a time of scarcity of money, and the bank would be obliged to distress its debtors by calling in their loans. It will would be engendered, and its usefulness impaired; and if a resort to foreclosure proceedings were necessary, I doubt if all the real estate in the earth and moon together would sell for enough, on a tight money market, under the hammer, at Sheriff's sale, to pay the amount—principal, interest and costs.

It may be said that this is an extreme and imaginary case, and that nobody lives long enough nowadays to run up such an account against the universe; which is true enough. But a sordid depositor might leave his book to his son, at his death, with solemn injunction to let the money accumulate; and in this way a case might arise to occasion embarrassment. However, to prevent all possibility of trouble, from such a cause, I understand that the managers of the Bloomfield Savings Institution intend to apply to the Legislature for an amendment to their charter, providing that when any depositor's account shall reach the amount of one million of dollars, the interest shall cease to be compounded, and he shall be allowed a simple interest thereafter. This will induce many large depositors to draw out a part of their money and carry it to Wall street and get rid of it before it accumulates to any dangerous extent.

I have adduced the above instance of the magical power of figures, chiefly to illustrate the case of this ambitious young man and his building lot; which, as I compute, is, at least, ten times more remarkable. For while money, at seven per cent compound interest in the Bloomfield Savings Institution increases only a thousand fold in one hundred years, this building lot is growing in value at the rate of over a thousand fold in ten years. Just think of it! If this good-looking young man lives to be 65 years old—which is likely enough—his lot will be worth twelve hundred thousand billions of dollars;—which is more than I would give, to-day, for the whole Solar System—comets and all. It is positively frightful to think of. Why, before he is forty years old, his lot will grow so as to overpread the whole of Essex County. Like one of Pharaoh's lean kine, he will eat us all up. I put it to the Town Committee of Bloomfield whether they ought not to lay aside all minor matters, and look

after this young man without delay. I recommend that a public mass meeting of the legal voters of the Township—or perhaps better, of the County, be called, in some roomy place—say on the Green—(The tall white posts might be saved off square about knee high to make seats for the voters). I shall, probably, not be able to attend, owing to press of business,—and if I could, I should hardly know what to propose. It is plain that we must either get the young man out of the way, or stop the alarming increase of his lot. If, perhaps, Pres. Grant would appoint him Chief Justice;—but there is not more than one chance in forty millions, of that. Possibly the Essex Public Road Board could be induced to lay out an avenue alongside of his lot.—One thing is certain, unless something is done, soon, the Bloomfield Savings Institution will be obliged to give way to so formidable a rival and retire to some less thriving village.

D. O. C.

Mr. Editor:

I promised you more on the school question, but cannot now enlarge on the subject, although the result of the vote referred to in my last shows the dire necessity. The vote as to number and length of sessions was a tie. To the credit of our Board of Trustees be it said the school is now running under the old regime, viz., morning and afternoon sessions of the usual length. It is but fair to state that the board were unanimous in their own opinion on this question and only submitted the matter to satisfy a clamor.

MONTCLAIR, JAN.-20. ESSEX.

A Protest.

About a year and a half ago, an attempt was made to establish a newspaper in this place, called the Bloomfield Gazette, on the financial basis that it must depend on the charity of the people for funds to keep it going. About \$500 was raised in this way, with a good subscription list and a generous advertising patronage besides. After nine or ten fortnightly issues, its publisher, elated with his success and evidently thinking there was no limit to the purse or patience of the people, put in a bid, editorially, for a gross income of \$10,000 a year for a weekly newspaper. At the same time it was proposed to change the original name of the paper so as to divide it up with an adjoining village. Was it to be wondered at that he began to lose the confidence of his old patrons? And was it really "strange" that another paper should be started in its place? The only advantage the new paper took was to profit by the fatal mistake of its predecessor. And yet it was only the old experience of Esop's man and his goose. In simple language, the Gazette killed itself.

So much for the motives which prompted us to establish the BLOOMFIELD RECORD. It was founded on the basis that a paper could and ought to thrive upon its own legitimate earnings, by doing the printing in town, in an economical way, together with the job printing of the place. Toward Montclair township we cherished the kindest of feelings. And in return for whatever support could be given us in that quarter, we proposed to advance the interests of that town and, at the same time preserve a harmonious relation with our own. We surmised at the outset, that Montclair would soon feel the need of a newspaper of her own. Last July one was started, and our RECORD shows that we have been courteous toward Messrs Clark & Sturges, and have recognized the Herald as a praiseworthy undertaking. For we believe that each town should have its own newspaper as well as its own schools, stores, or town government, for that matter.

Such was the platform of our paper in regard to Bloomfield and Montclair. We began its publication, and shortly afterward the Gazette was resuscitated. Its apparent policy was to create a false sympathy in its behalf. May we not truthfully say its career has been, throughout, one of deceit and imposition? In its last number, it falsifies itself, purporting to be a paper which has attained its third year of existence, when it has not yet completed one. It claims a circulation of 1,500 when, if the truth were told, not over six or seven hundred are printed, about half of which, it is safe to say, are never opened or read. The stereotyped appeals it is continually making for subscribers show that it has no genuine support. The real motive of this opposition is to get back the good will which it deservedly lost at the start. It takes a very foolish, if not wicked way to accomplish it. It has pursued this questionable policy nearly a year and the RECORD still has the unshaken confidence of its patrons, and is almost daily adding to it lists the names of those who took the Gazette last year, but who do not propose to do so any longer.

It is certainly a significant fact that we have among our subscribers to-day forty-three of the fifty Bloomfield gentlemen who made up the Ten Dollar Fund of the first Gazette. Anybody, by looking at the advertising columns of the two papers, will see that the Gazette has gained nothing by its opposition as far as Bloomfield is concerned. In view of these facts and of the multiplied instances reported to us of the annoyance our subscribers are subjected to by the persistence with which the Gazette is thrust upon them, we do not see how we can do otherwise than protest against it, in the name of the people represented by the BLOOMFIELD RECORD.

The death of Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, D. D., is announced. He was born at Morristown, and was at one time pastor of the Presbyterian church in Montclair. His death will carry sorrow to the hearts of many in this vicinity.

St. Nicholas for February.

This number, like the last, while it keeps its individuality in every particular, shows a decided disposition to accept freely every advantage offered by its late absorption of "Our Young Folks." The old reader of the latter magazine will recognize several of their favorite authors in this number of St. Nicholas, which, by the way, abounds in illustrations, there being no less than fifty pictures in it, all of them good, and some of them remarkably fine. W. C. Bryant contributes, on the first page, a charming little poem, and the stories begin with a well-told tale of the middle ages, "Bianca and Beppo," by J. S. Stacy, full of the flavor of youthful chivalry, and illustrated by a most exquisite engraving by Miss Scanlon. Among the other short stories, we have "How the heavens fell," by Rosseter Johnson, illustrated by H. L. Stephens; "How Jamie Had His Own Way," by Miss Mary N. Prescott; "What St. Valentine Did for Milly," by Susan Coolidge;—all good and each one with a character of its own. Besides these there are a number of serials of absorbing interest, with engravings, some of them full of fun and others replete with instruction. The Frontispiece, by W. Brooks entitled "In Sister's Care," is a vigorous, well drawn picture.

Chief-Justice Waite.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, was nominated as Chief-Justice on Monday. He enjoys the reputation of being a good lawyer and a man of sound integrity. He was one of the counsel for the United States before the Geneva Arbitration. The nomination met with approval rather than condemnation. During a brief Executive session Tuesday afternoon, a favorable report from the committee on the judiciary was made, and on Wednesday Mr. Waite was confirmed by the Senate. This brings to an end, for better or worse, the much-vaunted public controversy which the filling of Mr. Chase's place has occasioned. Had Mr. Waite been nominated at first, it is safe to assume that his confirmation would not have resulted with that unanimity which characterized it, if indeed it had been made at all. The speech of Mr. Sumner, on the occasion of the confirmation of Mr. Waite, spoke with much feeling of the importance of the office and the great responsibility of the Senate, and paid a high tribute to the profession of law and to some of the great judges and lawyers of the past. When the discussion was ended, a motion was made to take a vote, and this was done, as an additional compliment to Mr. Waite, by Yeas and Nays, and the result was something which has rarely if ever occurred in the Senate. He received every vote cast. Sixty-three Senators voted for his confirmation and not one against him. He was at once notified by telegraph.

The Franking Privilege.

Postmaster-General Creswell recently recommended, in reply to a resolution of the Senate with regard to the franking privilege, that the restriction forbidding the free transportation of weekly papers in the counties of their publication might be safely removed. The grounds upon which this recommendation is made are: First, that such papers are so evenly distributed over the entire extent of the country, and confined to lines of transit so short that they have never been known to impede the distribution and transportation of the mails; and, secondly, that the amount of postage levied upon them as at present collected, while affording but a trifling revenue to the department, is yet heavy enough to be severely felt by their proprietors and patrons, and to obstruct the dissemination of local intelligence. Good reasons may also be given in favor of a free exchange between newspapers.

An Army Reunion.

The former members of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment N. Jersey Volunteers, immediately after the return home, re-organized into a society. Their ninth annual reunion took place at Library Hall on Tuesday evening, last, at which Twenty-eight answered to the roll-call. The meeting was opened with an earnest prayer by Rev. Abram Harris, which must have carried the boys back to the old camp-fire prayer meetings they used to hold beneath the pines of Georgia and the Carolinas. After an hour spent in the transaction of the society's regular business, an adjournment was made to Edwin Allen's, where an appetizing supper was discussed, together with many a reminiscence of the by-gone days.

At a meeting of the Missionary Association of the Westminster Sunday School, held last Sunday, it was reported that the Association had raised for missionary purposes during the past year \$273.95. It was decided to continue the annual appropriation of \$200 toward the support of a Missionary in Nebraska. An appropriation was also made for a school in Michigan. The report shows a continued growth in the receipts of the society since its organization, and by a vote of the association it was decided to endeavor to make this year a still more active one than its predecessor.

The barn of John F. Maxfield was entered on the night of the 13th by burglars and about \$100 worth of harness and robes stolen. The thieves entered at the rear by forcing windows and locks with jimmies. This is the third time this barn has been broken into and harness stolen.

Change of Date.

It will be seen that we have changed the date of THE RECORD from Thursday to Friday. It will be printed and issued to subscribers on Thursday afternoon, as heretofore.

Died.

ALBINO.—In Bloomfield, Jan. 19th, Frederick Albino, aged 58 years.

COOK.—In Bloomfield, Jan. 21st, Annie L., only daughter of Horace Cook, aged 6 months.

Special Notices.

Notice. All persons holding bills against this Township are requested to present the same on or before Friday, February 13th, 1874, as no bills will be audited or paid, after that date, during the fiscal year ending March 2d. Bloomfield, N. J., Jan'y 20, 1874. By order of TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE. J. F. POLSON, CLK.

Wallace's Dancing Academy,

FRIENDSHIP HALL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters Tuesdays and Fridays from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 P. M. Classes always open for the reception of pupils. Arrangements can be made for private lessons.

For Sale.

A sleigh, nearly new, runners of superior quality. Suitable for family or business purposes. Also a fur robe. Both articles at prices to suit the times. M. W. DODD.

Lost.

In the vicinity of Bloomfield Center, a large, old fashioned fur cape. The finder will confer a great favor by returning it to Miss Margaret Weakly, or leaving word at this office, where it may be found.

Lost.

On the 14th P. M. train to Newark, Monday, an envelope addressed Michael Ward, containing \$29 in currency, the wages of a poor laboring man. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Depot Agent at Bloomfield.

For Sale.

A first class house containing 13 Rooms, with modern improvements. An abundance of choice fruit trees on the lot. Situated on Orchard street near Montgomery. Also, a desirable BUSINESS LOT on Glenwood avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of RUDOLPH BRUETT. Or at this office.

Our New Buckwheat Flour.

If you cannot get the genuine article, in our original packages, at your grocer's a line through the Post Office will bring it directly from the mills, fresh and pure. Put up in packages of convenient size for family use. J. W. FOWLER, Bloomfield, N. J.

Cut This Out.—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, yet some die rather than pay 72 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to GEORGE R. DAVIS, Druggist, and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cts.

MARTIN BROTHERS,

Have Just Opened A NEW AND NICELY SELECTED STOCK OF Choice Family Groceries and Provisions.

To which they would respectfully invite the attention of the Bloomfield people, confident that they can afford entire satisfaction. Their Stock embraces

THE FINEST Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, &c. CANNED GOODS, Fresh and Preserved Fruits of all Kinds, BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE AND EGGS, Choice Provisions, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC., ETC. Corner Bloomfield Ave. and Broad St., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

NEW DRUG STORE.

Attention is respectfully called to the Drug Store No. 60 Broad St., opposite the Post Office, which has been fitted up with a select stock of

Pure Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, &c., &c. Also, a good assortment of PATENT MEDICINES.

We guarantee that all DRUGS AND MEDICINES used in our store shall be of the purest quality and dispensed on the most scientific principles. Sell and examine Goods and Prices. Open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. GEO. R. DAVIS.

RICHARDS & BRO.,

Dealers in Fresh Meats, Provisions, &c., BLOOMFIELD AVE., CORNER ORANGE ST.

J. BATZLE'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Bloomfield Avenue, near Race St., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Has constantly on hand a choice variety of Ready-made Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, at prices as low as can be found elsewhere.

Custom Work a Specialty. Repairing neatly done.

J. H. COLFAX,

Having removed to COR. ORANGE STREET AND BLOOMFIELD AVENUE. Has a fine assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. COMBINED PURCHASE A SPECIALTY.

Newark Advertisements.

Mens' Furnishing Goods.

R. F. JOLLEY & CO'S,

829 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Elegant Scarfs and Cravats, New-History Large Assortment of

Fine Shirts for Men and Youth.

SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY. R. F. JOLLEY & CO.

829 BROAD STREET

Adjoining the Furnishing Store and connected therewith is the

Fashionable Hat Store

OF JOLLEY & CO.

W. V. SNYDER & CO.,

Having largely increased their stock FOR THE HOLIDAYS, are offering their customers

Greater Inducements than ever in

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Notions,

Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, and Underwear.

All Goods marked in plain figures, and no deviation from marked prices.

727 and 729 Broad Street,

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

N. B. Special bargains in all kinds of Cotton Goods, Blankets and Flannels.

MARTIN R. DENNIS,

Bookseller and Stationer,

739 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Sells Drafts on ENGLAND,

IRELAND, and SCOTLAND,

FOR ANY AMOUNT, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ALSO

PASSAGE TICKETS,

ON CUNARD, NATIONAL, ANCHOR, WHITE STAR

AND OTHER A. C. CO'S STEAMERS,

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

M. R. DENNIS,

739 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Established 1856.

FIRST PREMIUM

Silver Ware!

AT THE ELEGANT STORE OF

BENJAMIN MAYO,

887 BROAD STREET, Near City Hall Newark, N. J.

P. S.—No connection with any other place.

A Full Line of Cutlery.

THE

GUARDIAN

Safety Lamp.

Principle entirely new, tested by the New York Fire Department, who pronounce it the Safest Lamp for burning Kerosene Oil. Adapted to Druggists, Hotels, Stores, Churches, Factories.

LAWRENCE,

Agent for Newark and Vicinity, 461 BROAD ST.

Also, China, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, etc., in large variety and lowest rates for cash.

G. W. LAWRENCE, 461, Broad St., Newark

M. A. FRASER,

Paper Hangings.

The Largest Stock of

French and English Wall Paper

In the City!

Practical HOUSE and FENCE PAINTING.

Houses Decorated

At short notice and at reasonable rates.

Formerly with E. C. Solomon & Sons, New York.

M. A. FRASER, 652 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLOSING SALE

At Cost!

OF Millinery and Fancy Goods

At the Emigration of

FRED. MAASS,

Mrs. Macknet's Old Stand, 835 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

See Ladies will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Bloom

NEWARK

Agri-cultural

JOHN A. MASON

NEWARK

M. R. DENNIS

TAYLOR & WILSON

C. A. FRASER

M. V. LAYTON

MARTIN DENNIS

E. C. SMITH

R. F. JOLLEY & CO.

MACKNET, WILSON

HUNTER & FRASER

M. A. FRASER

BENJ. MAYO

N. B.

LEAVE BLOOMFIELD

from 6:30 A. M.

SP—The last of

N. B. DENNIS

TAKE NEWARK

hour from 7:30 A. M.

Legis

The Legis